

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of *cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings*, of the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe.
If all work warranted to be as well done, and in as good style, as at any other establishment in the Western country.
No Fit No Sale.
oct6 wkt-wtf

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.
Judge James Simpson and John L. Scott will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in his published card.
All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.
jan5 wkt-wtf

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the Court-house.
feb26 wkt-wtf

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.
feb26 wkt-wtf

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.
feb22 wkt-wtf

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Court-house.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.
G. W. CRADDOCK.....CHAS. F. CRADDOCK.
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. jan5 wkt-wtf

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge.
dec1 wkt-wtf

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone.
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati and County of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
dec5 t-w&wtf

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in any of the above counties promptly attended to.
apr7 wkt-wtf

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.
Will practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.
jan14 wtf

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.
Will practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.
jan14 wtf

LAW NOTICE.
JAS. B. CLAY.....THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE,
Attorneys at Law in the United States, Circuit, and District Courts at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined to that which will receive prompt attention.
Address: Thomas B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.
THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.
apr7 wkt-wtf

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of all deeds, and other writing to be recorded or in other States, and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
nov15 t

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. J. G. KEENON,
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d door from corner.
sept w&wtf

JOHN M. McALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
Will attend particularly to SUSPENDED and REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the want of official records.
sept w&wtf

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly, on the best terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets.
nov27 w&wtf

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

The Protest.
The Secretary proceeded to read it, as follows:
"Protest of the minority of the Senate of the United States against the passage of the House bill No. 45, entitled 'An act to define and punish certain conspirators.'"

"The undersigned, members of the Senate, dissent from the passage of the bill on the following grounds:
Mr. Sumner—I would ask whether such a paper is in order?
The President pro tempore—The question of order can not be raised on any paper until it is read for the information of the Senate.
Mr. Sumner—The paper, by its title, shows that it is in order to be read.
The President pro tempore—The Chair decides it is in order to be read.
The Secretary continued the reading as follows:

"The Government of the United States is a Government of specially delegated powers; and though treason is one of the highest crimes known to the law, it is a political offense.
The President pro tempore—The Chair decides it is in order to be read.
The Secretary continued the reading as follows:
"The Government of the United States is a Government of specially delegated powers; and though treason is one of the highest crimes known to the law, it is a political offense.
To guard against abuses which in times of high excitement had, in the History of England, previous to the revolution of 1688, too often sacrificed able, virtuous, and innocent men on charges of treason and kindred offenses, unaccompanied by acts, the Constitution of the United States expressly defines the crime of treason in the following terms:
"Art. 3, Sec. 3, 'Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.'
"It further provides that 'no person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.'
"The intent to restrict Congress in the creation of crimes of the nature created by this bill seems obvious; for in treason all are principals, and in many conspiracy of the kind stated in the bill, an overt act in pursuance of it, proved by two witnesses, would be treason against the United States.
"Thus the creation of an offense, resting in intention alone, without overt act, would render nugatory the provision last quoted, and the door would be opened for those similar oppressions and cruelties which, under the excitement of political struggles, have so often disgraced the past history of the world. The undersigned can conceive no possible object in defining the crime of treason by our ancestors, and requiring proof by two witnesses to the same overt act to justify the conviction of the accused, unless it be to restrict the power of Congress in the creation of a political crime kindred to treason, and charged as resting in intention alone, which would, if accompanied by an overt act, be treason.
"It matters not that the punishment prescribed in the law is not death, but imprisonment; for the passage of the bill, though it might not affect the life of an innocent man, would give, from the uncertainty of the offense charged, and the proof requisite to sustain it, the utmost latitude to prosecutions founded on personal enmity and political animosity and the suspicions as to intention which they inevitably engender.
"JAMES A. BAYARD,
"T. W. POWELL,
"J. D. BRIGHT,
"W. SAULSBURY,
"TRUSTEN POLK,
"J. A. PEARCE,
"A. KENNEDY,
"JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
"WALDO P. JOHNSON."

OUR GREATEST MISFORTUNE.—It appears that with a little more promptness in the charge of the rebel cavalry, "Gen. Schenck's entire brigade, with all the civilians, would have been entirely cut off." The country would have been entirely unparalyzed, and Schenck's brigade, but if the civilians had been taken with them, there would have been full compensation. This tardiness in the Southern charge may be termed our greatest misfortune of Sunday.—Daily Advertiser.

When it is remembered that a large number of members of Congress, of both branches, are comprehended in this pious expostulation against the too slow movements of the Southern cavalry—including both the Massachusetts and Kentucky regiments—it will feel what a gain it would have been to have met with their loss. Their capture would have been one of the most efficient means of settling the whole controversy. But alas! they were only on the outskirts of the battle-field, nearly five miles distant from the actual conflict, and like the lame Vermont captain, on another occasion, thought it fair to start first. With such an advantage in distance, and a display of agility said to have been entirely unparalleled, the cavalry could be speedily enough to overtake these chief promoters and earliest fugitives from war.—Boston Courier.

The only portion of Kentucky now really free is that part lying on the Mississippi river below Cairo. Boats run regularly between Columbus and Hickman and Memphis, carrying produce, groceries, &c., to and fro. The people there buy their groceries at a low price, and they send their wheat and produce to Memphis and get liberal, paying prices in cash for it.
Yet we hear the Lincoln apologists say that Tennessee has blockaded Kentucky commerce, stopped Kentucky boats, and cut off our trade.—Courier.

(Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)
Col. Miles Arrested for Drunkenness.
WASHINGTON, July 25.
Col. Dixon S. Miles, of the regular army, to whom was assigned the Fifth Division (reserves) in the corps of army of General McDowell, is under arrest, and will be court-martialed. He was too drunk to know what he was about on the day of battle, and failed to bring up the reserve at the time ordered. Had he done so, the fortunes of the day might have been different.

PREY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.—Voluntarily, conscientiously, and with much pleasure, we recommend to our readers the above named medicine. We speak from our own observation and experience when we say it removes pain as if by magic from all parts of the body, and is one of the best medicines in use for checking Diarrhoea, and removing the premonitory symptoms of Cholera. It is applied both internally and externally, with the best effects, and none who have once used the Pain Killer, would willingly be without it constantly in their homes.
Cincinnati Evening Nonpareil.

Can not be denied, that the celebrated and popular medicines of Dr. S. A. Weaver, far surpasses all other remedies for humors and chronic complaints. Allover the country people are advertising this fact. If they are just as good as they are said to be (and they are no reason to doubt,) they are truly a blessing to suffering humanity.
W 2

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. P. MARSHALL.....JOHN A. DICKINSON.

NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
We are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of handsome
Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, India & Coco Matting, Stair Rugs, Curains, Guirps, Stair Linen.

"BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We also keep on hand and make to order Flugs, Tarpaulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our stock being entirely new, and having been selected with great care, we can offer such inducements in styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west of the mountains.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth St., Lou. Ky.
aull3 wkt-wtf

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND INK, ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.
GEO. H. CARY.....R. L. TALBOTT

CARY & TALBOTT,
SUCCESSORS TO
(GELL, TALBOTT & CO.)
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS, Oils, &c., 4 1/2 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders.
mar22 wkt-wtf

STOP THERE!
HALL & HARRIS keep the United States, formerly the Owens Hotel.
When you go to Louisville stop there.
jan5 t

T. G. WATERS,
THOS. G. WATERS, MANAGER
BOOTS & SHOES
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
mar22 wkt-wtf

LOOK AT THIS.
What makes so many go to the ST. CLOUD HOTEL, Louisville, Kentucky?
Because J. G. BLENDERS keeps a first class house at moderate prices.
NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.
Terms, \$1.50 per day.
aun2 wkt-wtf

MEDICAL REPORT.
Containing Thirty Fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease.
Price only ten Cents.
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.
ON A NEW METHOD of treating Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stricture, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Female Diseases, and all affections of the reproductive system of both sexes, the infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the secret follies of both sexes, with a full treatise on SELF-ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAKNESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, pointing out the true plan of treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on the receipt of TEN CENTS.
Those who have contracted a certain loathsome disease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility and loss of power, before applying to any other treatment, should first read this invaluable book. DR. DEWEES' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULATOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Irregularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive of pregnancy," warranted not to injure the health. Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely suppressed menstruation, would learn something by sending for a book. Enclose two red stamps to pay the postage.
Direct to DR. HOPMANN, care of Box 1635, Boston, Mass.
mar22 wtf

THE Cincinnati Type Foundry
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE
CORNER OF VINE AND LONGWORTH STS.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850.)
Manufacture and furnish to order every variety of
Printing Materials.
Our stock of Type is very large, both in extent and variety, including all the styles not up by other Foundries as well as our own.
ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF
HAND, JOB, & POWER PRESSES,
OF OUR OWN AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.
Second-hand Type and Presses taken in exchange at highest prices.
Applications for Specimen Books, (which are furnished gratis to the craft), should state the name and location of their office, and specify the manner in which they may be sent, as they are too heavy for the mail.
L. J. Wells, Agent
and
G. CLAY SMITH & CO.,
COVINGTON, KY.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Fire and Water-proof House Roofing,
AND
Cement for Cisterns, Lining Floors and Walls of Cellars, Granaries, Covering Steamboats, Railroad Cars, Engine Rooms, Fire Walls, etc., etc.

It will stand the severest test of HEAT, COLD, or RAIN of any climate, and will not MELT, CRACK, WASH, or SCALE OFF.
The material can be furnished to parties in the interior of the State in barrels for all domestic purposes. For Cheapness and Durability, it excels all articles now in use.
Orders from City and Country solicited and promptly filled.
For further particulars, apply at the Office of the undersigned, the Manufacturer, or address,
CURRAN C. SMITH, Richmond, Ky.,
C. CLAY SMITH, Covington, Ky.,
C. C. POMEROY, Agent.
nov5 wtf

"RENEWED HATS"—Another new and elegant style of Soft Hat,
KEENON & GIBBONS.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lithography
AND
ENGRAVING
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards, Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads &c. Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illustrations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.
MIDDLETON, STROEBER & CO.,
116 Walnut street, Old Fellows' Building,
mar29 wkt-wtf Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN A. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER
IN
MILITARY GOODS,
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),
NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments and all articles for the Militia.
Furnished at short Notice.
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand and made to order.
apr24 wkt-wtf

JOHN BONNER,
(Successor to Peter Smith.)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods, Toys, CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
No. 36 Fifth Street,
Second door East of Walnut St.
apr19 t-w&wtf CINCINNATI, O.

MILLINERY.
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RUCHES,
HEAD DRESSES,
HAIR PINS,
CLOAKS,
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati.
J. A. HENDERSON
sep29 wkt-wtf

Commission House.
FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,
No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Barley, Malt, Hops, Beans, Bulk Meat, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease, Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Goods, Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks.
Seed, and Produce in General.
Purchase orders, at lowest market prices, every description of Merchandise, Whisky, Flower, Tallow, Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.
Ship your Produce and draw at sight.
oct6 wtf

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati.
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
Printing Inks,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS.
ALSO, Agents for the Magnolia Mills Writing Papers.
RALPH C. M'CRACKEN,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT,
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Shirts Made to Order by Measurement and Warranted to Fit.
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns sent to order for shirts and collars. apr19&wtf

**WELLS' JORDER, PLATES 14 by 18, \$300.
Do. do. do. 10 by 12, 500.
Do. CARD PRESS, 125.**
The Cincinnati Type Foundry
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE
CORNER OF VINE AND LONGWORTH STS.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850.)
Manufacture and furnish to order every variety of
Printing Materials.
Our stock of Type is very large, both in extent and variety, including all the styles not up by other Foundries as well as our own.
ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF
HAND, JOB, & POWER PRESSES,
OF OUR OWN AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.
Second-hand Type and Presses taken in exchange at highest prices.
Applications for Specimen Books, (which are furnished gratis to the craft), should state the name and location of their office, and specify the manner in which they may be sent, as they are too heavy for the mail.
L. J. Wells, Agent
and
G. CLAY SMITH & CO.,
COVINGTON, KY.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Fire and Water-proof House Roofing,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. KEENE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS.
Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.
Cigars.
Just received a supply of those celebrated "Yegues" and "Compania."
Garden Seeds.
A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.
Groceries.
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and every thing in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.
The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.
Family Supplies.
I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c., &c. Also Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., all of which are selected from the best assortments and at great care.
I only ask an examination of my stock to insure sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring Cash, but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st January, May, and September. Call and see me.
mar2 wkt-wtf W. H. KEENE.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Fancy Articles,
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.
Pomades for the Hair,
Of every style and price, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Tooth Brushes,
A beautiful assortment, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Combs,
Of every description and material, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Hair Brushes,
The largest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Odontalgic Preparations,
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, etc., at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Dog Grass Brushes,
For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Fancy Soaps.
Fine Cologne.
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and perfumes, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Fine Toilet Bottles,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Perfumery.
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Handkerchief Extracts,
The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of others make, in new styles, and at all prices, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Everything,
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Fragrante Satchels,
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

S. BARKER & CO.,
317 FOURTH STREET
Between Market and Jefferson Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
\$100,000
WORTH OF
DRY GOODS.
To be Sold at
Wholesale or Retail,
Regardless of Cost.
Commencing Monday, April 29, 1861.
WE having made large purchases East, at auctions and elsewhere, at less than half their usual value, our stock being large for the season, we have concluded to sell our goods at such prices as will warrant immediate sale. Our stock is the most complete that has ever been offered, and every article will be sold at some price.
ALSO, OUR STOCK OF
Window Shades,
Carpets,
And Oil Cloths,
Will be sold at prime cost, and less than cost.
apr30 wkt-wtf S. BARKER & CO.

SOMETHING NEW!
Degerretotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Ivorytypes.
H. L. Goodwin,
TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those who wish perfect Likenesses of themselves or friends; he is confident he will be able to please the most fastidious in any kind of picture they may desire from a life-size portrait to the smallest Degerretotype, or Ambrotypes. Also, Degerretotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil and satisfaction given.
I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Liqueurtypes, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced.
The Ivorytype, (made only at this Gallery,) is acknowledged to be the most beautiful style of Photographic picture ever presented to the public. In brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.
Call and See.
jnt3 wkt-wtf

SEND FREE TO ANY ADDRESS!
CHARLES HOPMANN, M. D. F. R. S., Professor of Diseases of the genital organs in the TREMONT MEDICAL INSTITUTE, has at a large expense to the institute published a work on the treatment of all private diseases of the male and female genital organs, also a treatise on the results of Gonorrhea, Masturbation, Sexual debility, Involuntary Nocturnal Emissions, Spermatorrhoea, &c., causing Impotency and Mental and Physical Suffering. Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely suppressed menstruation, would learn something by sending for a book. Enclose two red stamps to pay the postage.
Direct to DR. HOPMANN, care of Box 1635, Boston, Mass.
mar22 wtf

ICE! ICE!!
ALL citizens of Frankfort wishing to secure a supply of clear ice for the season, are requested to call at the Confectionery of Gray & Todd, where they can be supplied with tickets, and a cash—convenience delivering my ice on Monday, May 6th, and continue throughout the season. My terms are cash—and will not be departed from.
Families wishing ice at any time in the day, can be supplied from my residence.
mar2 wkt-wtf SAN GOINS.
Commonwealth copy.

REMOVAL.
THE undersigned, having been compelled by the fire to change his location, has removed his BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to the room lately occupied by Beyer and Callaghan, on Main Street, opposite to the Mansion House, where he will be pleased to see his old customers and many new ones. He hopes by strict attention to business, and by charging reasonable prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a fair proportion of public patronage.
januelt w&wtf L. STREIFF.

BLACK SOFT HATS—Something new, light and stylish for the Spring 1861.
WM. PAYNE,
Jailer Rockcastle Co. Ky.
dec27 wkt-wtf

BLACK SOFT HATS—Something new, light and stylish for the Spring 1861.
WM. PAYNE,
Jailer Rockcastle Co. Ky.
dec27 wkt-wtf

GOOD NEWS!

TO the people of Franklin and adjoining counties, I would announce that I have employed a Gunsmith to carry on the
Gunsmithing Business.
IN ITS
VARIOUS BRANCHES,
At my Tin and Stove Store, St. Clair Street, Frankfort. Repairing done on short notice, and on reasonable terms for CASH. New work made to order with neatness and dispatch.
If you don't forget the place, call on G. W. MILLER, at Stove Store, Frankfort, Ky.
mar22 wkt-wtf G. W. MILLER.

SEE THE LABEL
ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE
Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,
W. E. HAGAN & CO.
Every article which has a large and increasing sale like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name indicates, entirely "INIMITABLE," as far as its power to restore the Hair on bald or thinning heads, and give it the color of youth, (no matter how gray it may be), is concerned.
USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE BUT HEIMSTREET'S.
It is the original, the only reliable, and the cheapest.—See the following testimonials:
JACKSON, Miss., May 29, 1860.
W. R. MERWIN, 6

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:
One copy per annum, in advance, \$4 00
TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1861.

State Arms.

We learn from an authoritative source that all the arms under the control of the Military Board have been distributed, therefore no further application for arms need be made to them.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, Certain arms belonging to the State of Kentucky, intended for distribution to Home Guards in counties of the First and Second Districts; under an allotment made by the Military Board, were lately seized by lawless persons and taken away from their place of deposit in Mayfield; and it being reported to me that a portion of said arms have been distributed among individuals in Fulton county contrary to law and the authority of the Military Board; and said Military Board having passed the following order—

MILITARY BOARD, Frankfort, Aug. 1, 1861.

On motion of Gen. Dudley,
Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to take such steps as he may think best calculated for the recovery of the public arms forcibly taken from Mayfield and carried to Fulton county.

A copy—attest,
Now, therefore, I, B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do now issue this my proclamation, commanding every citizen, or other person, within the jurisdiction of this State, having in his possession any arms or munitions thus unlawfully seized as above stated, forthwith to deliver up the same to the judge of the county court of the county in which he resides, to be returned by said judge to the State Arsenal at Frankfort; and I make this appeal to the loyalty of such citizens in good faith, believing that they will promptly manifest such a signal proof of their fidelity to the laws and authorities of the State; at the same time warning all concerned that if this order be not promptly obeyed, my duty will require the most rigorous enforcement of the laws against all disobedient offenders.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 3d day of August, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th Year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN,
THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Sec'y of State.

To the Judges of the County Courts of Kentucky.

In pursuance of an order of the Military Board, it is my duty to call in all Arms, Equipments, and Munitions belonging to the State now in the hands of lawfully organized Military Companies. You are hereby instructed to make diligent inquiry throughout your county, and recover the Arms, &c., belonging to disbanded Companies, and forthwith return the same to the State Arsenal, directed to the Quarter-master General. The necessary expenses of transportation will be paid hereon the presentation of proper vouchers.

B. MAGOFFIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
FRANKFORT, August 3, 1861.

Progress of Tyranny.

Edward Bates, Attorney General of Abe Lincoln, the Usurper, has written and published an opinion, asserting that the President has the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, without authority of Congress, and that the President is not amenable to the courts for his acts in so doing. This opinion of Bates, conceding it any validity, upsets the whole philosophy of English and American law, overthrows the Constitution, sets aside Congress, tramples the Supreme Court under foot, and installs the President as a dictator, answerable to no tribunal but his own will. Such a jumble of ideas and such a shambling, loose, and unscrupulous presentation of them, we have never seen in any document purporting to treat of grave questions of State. The opinion will be received with scorn by the legal profession and by all intelligent citizens who understood the theory of human rights and the safeguards necessary for their protection. It is an opinion which only an obsequious minion would render in obedience to the demand of a tyrant, and which even a crown lawyer would have hesitated to file in the Court of Judge Jeffries. But men are alike in all ages and under all forms of government. England had her Stuarts, her Laudes, her Jeffries; we have our Lincolns, our Bates, and others, of the same sort.

The Seized Guns.

The Yeoman of this morning contains the proclamation of the Governor, requiring the restoration to the State authorities of the guns unlawfully seized at Mayfield, and a portion of which were carried into Fulton county.

In relation to that portion of the arms thus unlawfully seized, which were carried into Tennessee, we are happy to say that the authorities of that State have sent them back precisely to the point whence they entered that State, and they are now completely in the control of the Kentucky authorities. This will obviate the mission of Col. Wood, accredited by the Governor to demand the restoration of the guns by the State of Tennessee. But the Governor has also appointed an additional agent to enforce by legal means the return of the arms to the State Arsenal. Whatever else may be said, the Governor's of Kentucky and Tennessee have performed their duties promptly and efficiently.

We learn nothing in regard to the State arms unlawfully seized at Newport by the Abolitionists there; but we trust the action of the Governor will vindicate the majesty of the law upon all the offenders as well at Newport as at Mayfield.

Any of our readers who may wish a good fitting coat, pants, or vest, are referred to the establishment of Jno. W. Voorhis, merchant tailor, Main street. He has an elegant assortment of cloths, cassimeres, &c., and will make them in a style equal to any tailor in the country.

Characteristic Yankee Policy.

The New York Herald of July 31, propounds a scheme for the subjugation of the South which we copy below. Prior to the present war, the Herald, of all northern papers, was most conspicuous in professed opposition to abolitionism. Indeed it was regarded as an ultra southern organ. But now read the programme by which it proposes to subjugate the South. It matters not to say the programme is impracticable and ridiculous. That is very true. But it is worth noting for the animus which it develops. It is characteristic of the northern mind, furnishing signal evidence of its meanness, malice, perfidy, and treachery. It is just worthy of Yankeeism to think of confiscating slave property, selling slaves to "poor whites" at \$25 each, and thus paying out of others' earnings, the dishonest debts their profligate policy has created—that is Yankee all over. It is not possible to maintain any kind of alliance with a perfidious people. No pledges, no oaths, no laws, can bind them. They will trample constitution, government, Union, and every thing in the dust, to gratify their fanaticism and avarice.

How to End the War by Next May.

Congress has voted 500,000 men and \$500,000,000 to carry on the war in which the government is embarked to put down the great rebellion. There is nothing left for us but to go through it; but the question is, how it can be carried to speedy termination for a long, banishing war would be destructive of every interest. The plan, then, is to raise 600,000 men instead of 500,000, and to raise a loan of \$800,000,000 instead of \$500,000,000. The defeat at Bull Run will make the war cost us \$100,000,000 more than would have been necessary had not that foolish advance on Richmond been made. Under the organizing mind of McClellan, let the 600,000 men be sent to some twenty or thirty camps of instruction, and after being duly drilled and formed into corps under the best officers, 200,000 be placed on the line of the Potomac by next October, and then let 200,000 be sent down the Mississippi, capturing all the cities on its banks, including New Orleans. Then let 200,000 more be sent by sea to operate in sundry columns from the Atlantic coast, capturing Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and Pensacola. As nearly the whole fighting element of the South is now in Virginia, the cotton States would be rapidly conquered; for the rebel army between Richmond and Washington could not go to their relief, with 200,000 Union troops in their rear, on the banks of the Potomac, ready to march after them, taking Richmond on the way.

As the slaves are mostly to be found in the cotton States, these contraband goods would become spoils of war, together with all the real and personal estate of the secessionists, in pursuance of the act recently introduced into Congress confiscating all the property of the rebels, houses, lands, horses and negroes. The slaveholders in the rebel States number about 300,000. Their slaves number about 3,000,000. There are about 750,000 poor whites, heads of families, in those States, who have no slaves and no interest in slavery. Let these slaves be sold to them at \$25 per head, and the live Yankees caught at sea by the privateers of Jefferson Davis—the terms to be either cash or credit to be redeemed in cotton. This sale would at once create a majority of Union men throughout the South, while it would realize a sum of seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars, which would pay the expenses of the war. Then the cotton of the present slaveholders, which will be found accumulated at the seaports and other points, must also be seized and sold to England and France. The proceeds of this sale would give us a handsome profit, on the war, filling the treasury and saving our government the necessity of taxation by revenue, or in any other shape, for years to come. Thus would the war be finished, peace established, and the Union restored. And all this may be done before the first of May, 1862. If it be not done, it will only be because we have not the right kind of men to comprehend the plan or to carry out the programme.

Death of Thompson B. Flournoy.

We are grieved to announce the death of this gallant native Kentuckian, long a resident of Arkansas. He died of fever, at Louisville, and was interred in his family vault at the Frankfort Cemetery on Saturday last. He was a gentleman of prominence in Arkansas, was the first President of the Charleston Convention which nominated Douglas for President. Since our national troubles, he bore a high commission in the Confederate army; and we have been told that his illness was brought on by his great activity of body and mind in the service.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—The American publishers have laid upon our table the July number of this able and interesting quarterly magazine. The present is a favorable time to commence new subscriptions. The new volumes of four reviews and Blackwood's Magazine commence with the July number.

Remittances should always be addressed to the publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.

No. 54 Gold street, New York.

"The Union—It Must Be Preserved."

This motto, attributed to Gen. Jackson, is worthy of its distinguished origin, and of all the remembrance and repetition it enjoys.

But those words were only a part and the beginning of the entire sentence. That sentence, as a whole, and the noble and patriotic sentiment which it embodies—identical with that now held by those who discountenance and condemn Lincoln's war policy—ought to be kept constantly in mind by every political admirer of the Old Hero of the Hermitage.

The following are the words used by Jackson in connection with the foregoing motto. After uttering the Democratic sentiment, "The Union—It must be preserved," he added: "But the Constitution cannot be maintained nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the General Government. The foundation must be laid in the affections of the people—in the security it gives to life, liberty, character, and property in every quarter of the country, and in the fraternal attachment which the citizens of the several States bear to one another, as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other."

We are informed by pretty good authority, that the Abolition party in power in this State have become so alarmed at the active movements of the old line Democrats, and the reaction of the people in such bodies who have heretofore acted with them as a party, that they have prevailed on their leader to have two regiments armed and equipped to preserve order in this State if any very general outbreak be attempted during the war. We need not say that such proceedings as this will lead to an immediate uprising of the people. If it is attempted here, it will be at tempted in other free States.

Concord (N. H.) Dem.

Change of Public Sentiment in the Northern and Eastern States—New Jersey Speaks.

The following resolutions adopted by a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Bergen county, New Jersey, were copy from the correspondence of the N. Y. World:

Resolved, That as citizens of the State of New Jersey, a sovereignty always faithful to the compact which she entered into with the other States, her peers, and which has always strictly sustained the Constitution, we are loyal to the General Government to the full extent of its limited and specified powers, and devoted to that Union which was founded on the consent of its creators, and ratified by the several States, its members.

Resolved, That loyalty to the Union is only compatible with strict fidelity to the Constitution, and that those who violate the provisions of the latter, even under the hypocritical pretense of preserving the former, are enemies to be confronted, resisted by freemen.

Resolved, That we firmly protest against the attempt made, under color of the tyrant's excuse, "NECESSITY," to consolidate this government, to reduce the rights of States to subjugation, and to rob free white citizens, for whom this government was formed, of their constitutional rights and privileges.

Resolved, That loyalty to the Union being based on the consent of the States and the will of the people, cannot be preserved by the bayonet and the sword of the soldier, and that the result of continued civil war can only be the permanent dissolution of a Union which, up to this period, was a blessing to the people, and which would continue to be so through all time, if administered according to its true spirit and intent.

Resolved, That we charge the awful responsibility for the pending CIVIL WAR, for all its sacrifices of valuable lives, its lavish waste of treasure, and the deadly blow it has struck at our properties as a people, upon the agitators in the Northern States, who, through the press and in popular assemblages, and most of all, from a prostituted pulpit, have excited themselves to educate a generation to hate the South, and who are to-day gloating over the spectacle of Americans hounded on to slaughter their brethren North and South by the very parties who are witnesses of the contest, but too cowardly to participate in it, have been the transgressors of the bonds of the Union, and that upon the heads of the anti-slavery fanatics and demagogues of the North who are playing into the hands of the secessionists, the crimes of fratricide, bloodshed and treason, against the liberties of the people and the union of the States.

Resolved, That the suppression of the writ of habeas corpus by irresponsible soldiery, through the orders of the executive; the seizure of respectful petitions without color of law, by the police of New York; the unlawful increase of the standing army; the stoppage of newspaper presses in Missouri; the incarceration of citizens without warrant, and the systematic attempts made to suppress free speech by the tools of the President, meet our severest condemnation, and cannot be cured by the passage of laws which are themselves equally unconstitutional, and therefore void and of no effect.

Resolved, That the whole course of the executive, and of the Congress of the United States at his instance, betrays a settled purpose to destroy the rights of States and individuals; a power to crush; and valuing the freedom bequeathed us by our fathers, we are prepared to resist usurped power in every legal and rightful way that our determined hatred to tyranny may suggest.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Hon. George T. Cobb, representative in Congress from this district, and that he be requested to use every means to stay the progress of this fratricidal war, and by a return to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, to preserve the Union of the States, and give it due force, efficiency, and stability.

The Reported Battle at Springfield, Missouri—A Disclosure—The Facts Suppressed.

We call the attention of our readers to the subjoined extract from the St. Louis Democrat of Friday, the 2d inst. It will be seen that the battle is merely incidentally alluded to in the article from that paper, no details, or dates given, a mere passing notice. The Democrat is the special organ and Blair mouth-piece of the Lincoln Government, and all the dispatches sent over the wires come through that office, from that arsenal. A gentleman who arrived in this city Friday morning from St. Louis, says that city was in a state of considerable excitement on the day previous, on the reception of startling intelligence which was kept from the public. We now have no doubt that a sanguinary battle has been fought at Springfield, and the Federals were routed. Look at the forced march of Col. Solomon's Regiment—"123 miles in three days." That was 41 miles per day, and to make that time, they must have run all the way.

Yesterday evening Col. Solomon's regiment and part of Col. Sigel's command arrived from the camp of Gen. Lyon at Springfield. They left that place on Monday last, and performed the march of 123 miles, in three days! To-morrow the remainder of Col. Sigel's regiment will probably arrive, also two Iowa regiments under Col. Bates. They will be disbanded there, their three months being up, but nearly all of the two former will re-enlist for the war and reorganization. They report all quiet at Springfield when they left, and no apprehensions of an attack by Jackson.

Jackson's forces are reported as follows: Under General Parsons, 2,500 men; under Rains, 2,000; under McCullough, (Arkansas troops) 2,500; under Arnold, (Missouri troops) 2,500. All well armed. One of his regiments there are nearly three hundred negro slaves, doing military duty, and for whose services the Rebels promise to pay. The State rebels are very poorly armed. The country which they have traversed has been entirely laid waste. All the stock and grain have been seized. Hundreds of families have deserted their houses, and are trying to leave the State. Many of them are camped round Gen. Lyon's camp in rude tents, where they stay for protection. Hundreds are daily coming in from Arkansas and Texas, driven out by the rebels. They represent that if the Federal Government would send a force and arms to arm the people, more than one half in both States would fight for the Union.

The report of the killed on the Rebel side has been greatly understated by false representations. The people in the neighborhood affirm that there were at least one thousand killed and wounded. Several trophies of the battle were brought up by the troops—several secession flags, and a Rebel Captain's uniform—and several bars of iron fired from Jackson's cannon. They fired, also, four and eight pound weights, and all sorts of slugs, &c.

GEN. BUCKNER.—An idle report that Gen. Buckner has been offered and intends accepting a command in the federal army has gained currency in portions of the State where it is used to the prejudice of that distinguished gentleman.

We have reasons to believe that General Buckner was offered an honorable and responsible position in the Federal army and that its acceptance was pressed upon him by his old companions in arms; but he that as it may, we know he has not accepted, and we are glad to accept, a commission in that service—we are glad he will never take up arms against the people of the Confederate States.

Louisville Courier, August 3.

The following resolutions were offered in the House on the 15th:

CENSURE OF THE PRESIDENT.
Mr. Vallandigham. I offer the following resolutions, and move they be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress alone the power to "raise and support armies," and to "provide and maintain a navy;" and therefore the President, in the proclamation of May 3, 1861, and the orders and action, by this authority, of the war and navy departments, increasing the army and navy, and calling for and accepting the services of volunteers for three years without warrant of law, usurped powers belonging solely to Congress, and so violated the Constitution.

Resolved, That the right to declare a blockade as against an independent power, a belligerent right, depending upon the existence of a state of war; and that as Congress, and Congress alone, have the power to declare or recognize the existence of a war, the President has no right to order a blockade until after Congress shall have declared or recognized war with the power whose ports are to be blockaded; and further, that Congress alone can abolish or shut up the ports of entry of any States within the Union; and that, therefore the President, in blockading and shutting up the ports of entry of the States of the Union, without the authority of Congress, violated the Constitution.

Resolved, That Congress alone have the constitutional power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus; and that until the writ has been suspended by act of Congress, it is the duty of the President, and all other officers, civil and military, to obey it; and that therefore the President, in suspending said writ himself, or attempting to authorize certain military officers to suspend it or to disobey it, in sustaining them in disobedience to it, violated the Constitution.

Resolved, That by the Constitution "no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law;" and that in ordinary the drawing from the treasury of money unappropriated or appropriations for one purpose, and applying the same to purposes for which no appropriations had been made by law, the President violated the Constitution.

Resolved, That the search of certain telegraph offices in the month of May last by officers and agents of the Executive, without search warrant upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly the searching of the place to be searched, and the things to be seized, and the seizure of papers and dispatches in said offices, was a violation of the constitutional right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures; and that the President, in ordering said search and seizures, violated the Constitution.

Resolved, That neither Congress, nor the President, nor the judiciary, have any constitutional power to abridge the freedom of speech or of the press; and that the suspension of newspaper presses by military authority and force, and to the arrest of citizens by military or civil authority, for the expression by speech, or through the press, of opinions upon political subjects, or subjects of any kind, is a violation of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the arrest without civil process of persons not subject to the rules and articles of war, nor in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, by soldiers in the service of the United States, is a breach of the Constitution, and a violation of the constitutional liberty of the person.

Mr. Loveloy. I move that those resolutions be laid upon the table.

Mr. Vallandigham. I only desire that the resolutions may be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. I demand the yeas and nays on the motion to lay upon the table.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The resolutions were then laid upon the table.

[From the Covington Journal.]

A Card.

HEADQUARTERS MAIRIA GUARDS,

CAMP BOONE, TENN., July 25, 1861.

We, the undersigned, citizens and soldiers of the Confederate States of America, having learned from private sources, as well as through the public prints, that the condition and affairs of our camp, and our conditions individually, have been grossly misrepresented at the homes from whence we came, feel it to be our duty to ourselves and the cause we have espoused, to refute the slanders thus perpetrated by persons well known to us and to the community in which they live, and make this statement.

First, We have good tents and blankets, and receive an abundance of good victuals, such as no man could grumble at. The following is a list of the rations we receive: Fresh beef, bacon, salt pork, flour, bread, rice, beans, sugar, coffee, vinegar, and salt. This is good and substantial living, and far better than those who circulate these false reports are worthy of.

Secondly, Those who left here dissatisfied did not come with any serious or fixed intention of staying.

Thirdly, We are well satisfied with our situation here, (all the dissatisfied ones having returned home, where we hope they will remain,) and would not return to Kentucky under any circumstances until Lincoln's Northern hordes have been completely routed and driven from Southern soil.

We say to our friends in Kentucky, do not fear for our welfare—we are well cared for in every particular, and are perfectly satisfied. Our duties are as light as they could be in order to prepare us as efficient soldiers, and our officers are very kind and attentive. None of the men complain of the duties they have to perform. There is no dissatisfaction in our camp—the course we have taken is of our own choosing.

G. W. Williams, H. Clay Ellis, Ed. R. Thomas, Jos. S. Robinson, J. H. Summers, J. M. Chapman, Robt. Chapman, James D. Campbell, E. S. Wright, Jr., Thos. C. Wright, W. T. Estep, Thos. L. Cox, H. P. White, John W. Smith, Thos. J. Baker, G. W. Williams.

This is endorsed by the whole company.

Attest: G. W. WILLIAMS.

Complaints of the Discharged Volunteers.

We learn that deep and universal indignation prevails among the discharged volunteers at the way the Government (State we believe) has been "gouging" them in the matter of their pay. Though the pay was no inducement whatever to their volunteering, having been prompted solely by a patriotic impulse to defend the Capital of their country, still, what should really be paid them, and to which they are entitled, they are not disposed to be cheated out of. It seems that they have been charged, and the amount deducted from their pay, with the cost to the Government of their uniforms; that is, uniforms that the Government, by its favoritism, or something worse, had to pay for nearly two thirds more than they were really worth. The soldiers are made to pay the full contract price. Against such treatment as that the discharged volunteers loudly and indignantly protest. These complaints, unless speedily remedied and stopped, will do incalculable mischief to new enlistments, and Government should look to it immediately. Let justice be done to the brave men who so promptly responded to the President's call, and new recruits will not be wanting.—*Con. Ev.*

The Retreat of the Grand Army—Terrible Scenes.

The New York Tribune's war correspondent thus describes the retreat, written two days after the battle:

Notwithstanding all that I had seen, it seemed incredible that our whole army should melt away in a night, and so I remained at Centerville, trusting that by the morning a sort of reorganization should have taken place, and that our front should still oppose the enemy. At 7 o'clock I started toward the battle-field, but, on reaching a considerable activity, was amazed to find that no vestige of our troops remained, excepting a score or two of straggling fugitives who followed the tracks of those who had gone before. While returning to Centerville a group of rebel Cavalry passed, who looked inquiringly, but did not question. Their conversation turned upon the chances of cutting off the retreat at Fairfax Court House. After seeking Mr. Ward, an artist of New York, who also lingered, I went straight to Fairfax. As we passed the church used as a hospital, the doctors came out, and finding what was the condition of affairs, walked rapidly away. I do not wish to say that they deserted the wounded. They may have returned for aught I know. The road leading from Centerville to Germantown was filled with marks of the ruinous retreat. At the outskirts of the village thousands of dollars worth of property lay wrecked and abandoned. In one field a quantity of powder had been thrown. A woman of apparently humble condition stopped us and asked us if we meant to leave it for the use of the enemy. We explained that we could not well take it with us, upon which she vehemently insisted that it should be blown up before we left. But the experiment of blowing up a thousand pounds of powder was not an agreeable task to set ourselves, and we trusted rather to the rain, which fell heavily, for its destruction. Another scene stood by the roadside with the tears running down her brown cheeks, asking all who passed if they were hungry, and offering them food. "God help you all," she said, as some of the wounded limped by her. We passed now and then groups of disabled men, who had forgotten their injuries in their fear, and had striven to drag themselves along by their companions. Some of them still streamed with blood, and yet would wrench themselves forward with all the power they could command.

In order before them, the baggage wagons increased at every mile. Baggage wagons were overturned, ambulances broken in pieces, weapons of every kind cast off. Horses lay dead and dying. Food was heaped about the wayside. Bags of corn and oats were trodden into the ground. Piles of clothing were scattered at all sides. In many places the discarded goods and equipments were ranged breast high, and stood like monuments erected by our own hands to own our shame.

At Fairfax I had hoped to find a rallying place, and could hardly believe that the flight had gone even beyond this. But the village was deserted, excepting by native prowlers, who were ransacking the emptied contents of our baggage wagons, and who scolded savagely in order before the fugitives who sought among them a temporary shelter from the storm. Beyond Fairfax the marks of destruction were less frequent, though the stream of the retreat grew even stronger. Along the main road the flying kept their way in something like a continuous line, dividing only at the turnpike which leads to Arlington, into which some diverged, while others moved on to Alexandria. Three miles from the Long Bridge I came upon the rear of Bleeker's Brigade, Stahel's German Rifles still holding the hindmost position, and the other two regiments, Steingeh's and the Garibaldi Guard, moving in order before them. Still in advance of these was the DeKalb regiment, also intact. But beyond all was tumult again, and even to the city itself the wretched disorder and confusion had reached.

I was told that a few regiments beside the three faithful ones of Bleeker's Brigade, had come in in fair order; and they were the 2d and 3d Michigan, and the Massachusetts 1st, of Richardson's Brigade, I should be glad if it were so. The Massachusetts men won more honor on Thursday than should have been recklessly sacrificed so soon after. But this is their own statement. I did not see them arrayed upon the field to resist the tempest that swept through our ranks, and I am still under the impression that any part of the army evaded that dreadful panic, excepting the three regiments whose honest claims to the gratitude of the country I have endeavored to assert.

The secret of that panic will perhaps never be known. All essay to explain it, and fail. Whether Gen. McDowell did or did not give an order to retreat, I cannot say of my own knowledge. I am assured by one who was with him that he did; and by others that he also failed to preserve his self-control. If this be so, we shall know of it in time, but all we can now be sure of is the afflictive fact of our utter and absolute rout. How nearly one great object of the day had been accomplished may be understood when it is known that Gen. Tyler and Gen. McDowell had actually met. Many who came into battle with Tyler, and Col. Hunter fled by the road over which Gen. Tyler had advanced. In the race from a fancied danger, all divisions and all regiments are mingled.

There was not even an attempt to cover the retreat of Tyler's division. With Hunter's men it was better. Lieut. Drummond's cavalry troops keeping firm line, and protecting the artillery until its abandonment was imperatively ordered. The extent of the disorder was unlimited. Regulars and volunteers shared it alike. A mere fraction of our artillery was saved. Whole batteries were left upon the field, and the cutting off of others was ordered when the guns had already been brought two miles or more from the battle-ground, and were as safe as they would be in New York at this moment. A perfect frenzy was upon almost every man. Some cried piteously to be lifted behind those who rode on horses, and others sought to clamber into wagons, the occupants resisting them with bayonets. All sense of manhood seemed to be forgotten. I hope, and I am sure there were exceptions, but I am speaking of the rule with the mass. Drivers of heavy wagons dashed down the steep road, reckless of the lives they endangered on the way. Even the sentiment of shame had gone, and the better men tried to withstand the rush, and cried out against the flying groups, calling them "cowards, paltrons, brutes," and reviling them for so degrading themselves, especially when no enemy was near. Insensible to the epithets, the runaways only looked relieved, and sought renewed assurance that their imagined pursuers were not upon them. Every impediment to flight was set aside. Rifles, bayonets, pistols, haversacks, cartridge-boxes, canteens, blankets, belts, and overcoats lined the road. The provisions from the wagons were thrown out, and the tops broken away. All was lost to that American army, even its honor.

The agony of this overwhelming disgrace can never be expressed in words, or understood by those who only hear the tale repeated. I believe there were men upon that field who turned their faces to the enemy, and marched to certain death, lest they should share the infamy which their fellows had invited and embraced. The suffering of a hundred deaths would have been as nothing compared with the torture under which the few brave soldiers writhed who were swept along by that maniac hurricane of terror.

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